

A USE FOR POSTAL SAVINGS.
GENERAL ROY STONE SAYS INVEST THEM IN GOOD ROADS BONDS.

LET THE COUNTRIES ISSUE THE BONDS AND PAY THE SAME INTEREST ON THEM AS THE GOVERNMENT MUST PAY TO THE DEPOSITORS OF THE MONEY.

General Roy Stone, acting president of the National League for Good Roads, believes that he has found a way to make postal savings banks and good roads promote each other. His plan, in brief, is that postal savings banks shall be established, and that the Postoffice Department shall invest the deposits in county bonds for the building of good roads. The scheme is favored by the League of American Wheelmen, road improvement associations generally and many educational institutions. W. Stone, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has embodied it in the following proposed amendment to the Postal Savings Bill:

"Postoffice at all times be given to such information of the postal savings as will put them into active circulation in the rural districts, and that the Department may purchase bonds for the purpose of the building or improvement of country roads, subject to such limitations and restrictions and such provisions for the security of the United States as may be agreed upon."

The Attorney General, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Agriculture.

In explanation of this project General Stone has sent to the presidents of the good roads associations a letter, part of which follows:

"The only obstacle to the postal-savings plan is the difficulty of finding proper investment for the funds deposited. It is well known that the people have agreed to pay interest on it, must it somewhere in order to make that interest paid? It would be especially unfortunate if, having the money of the country districts, where it is to be spent, the government should carry it to the money centers to invest."

The ideal solution would be one which, while drawing the money out of the hideous places of idleness in the country, and making it earn interest for its owners, should put it actively at work in the same districts earning money to reimburse the Government and at the same time improving the roads.

The proposed investment in county bonds, issued solely for road improvement, and with the proceeds expended under sufficient guarantees, would meet the conditions in the highest degree."

In view of the perfect security offered and the great public benefits to accrue, the Government could well afford to incur the small additional expense of handling and loan the money to the counties at the same rate of interest that it pays to the owner. Suppose the rate to be 2½ per cent. Then, on the bond funds of the country, and as the county roads could not repair during the construction years, the road tax could either be lessened for the time or applied to the improvement of local roads. The result would be that there would be enough ready and willing to take advantage of it to show its benefits and ultimately lead the others to its adoption."

To propose long-term bonds would be more desirable than short ones, and probably payment would not be required in less than thirty years; if, then, so that no present provision need be made to secure the principal, except that the county should have the privilege of payment after thirty or fifty years.

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From The McPherson (Kan.) Republican.
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At one point in the session the Bishop spoke from the floor, telling the preachers to keep as much as possible, as he was naturally of a nervous disposition, and his hay fever had rendered him peculiarly nervous.

One of the brethren was up representing one of the brotherhood, and stated among other things, that the brother had married a "grass widow."

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don't know. Bishop, unless it is a woman whose husband has died with hay fever."

NO WATER TO BE HAD.

PORTIONS OF JERSEY CITY SUFFER BECAUSE OF A BREAK.

PIPES DRY IN THE BERGEN, GREENVILLE AND MARION DISTRICTS—ONE OF THE MAINS AT FAULT.

The Bergen, Greenville and Marion sections of Jersey City were without water yesterday morning.

The people who supposed the trouble was caused by frozen water-pipes ran about with pins, pliers, hammers and wooden buckets endeavoring to secure a sufficient supply for the many bats and breakfast. When it was learned that the supply had been cut off absolutely many were compelled to journey a mile or more to the few wells in existence, about which hundreds crowded and formed a line to await their turn. Some of these lines were more than a block long. The majority of the people in the district where the famine existed quickly learned that lower Jersey City was not affected, and a continuous procession of men, women and children carrying vessels of every description moved up and down the streets from the Heights to the most convenient hydrants in lower Jersey City, while the cars from Greenville were packed with passengers, who carried cans, buckets, pitchers and other receptacles, and were bound for the old section of the city to secure water. Several wells on the Heights were pumped dry, and rainwater barrels were quickly emptied. Some perturbed owners of these barrels, fearful that the famine might be a protracted one, refused to part with the water.

The saloons did a brisk trade in mild beverages, drawing the money out of the hideous places of idleness in the country, and making it earn interest for its owners.

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